

## Weather

Fair And Cold

# McGill Daily

## Today's Event

Historical Society

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1932.

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## Traces Changes In Actors; Describes Present Day Drama

Greeks Originated Theatre With Plays Depending Only On Action

### STAGE DEVELOPED

Expressionism And Lighting Effects Features Of Modern Performances

Dividing his subject into three parts, the changes which have taken place in the structure of the theatre, the changes in actors, and the present day drama, Wilfred W. Werry spoke on "The Changing Drama" before the English Literature Society in the Arts Building yesterday afternoon.

The drama first arose with the Greeks, and their theatres were circles in shape with an altar in the centre. The scenery was not changed to suit the mood of the play but consisted of one scene—a neutral background of pillars, for any drama whether tragedy or comedy.

### Use Perspective.

Later there appeared a semi-circular stage with five doors, each door designating a certain place, such as a balcony, etc. A French addition to staging was the use of perspective. Then in the sixteenth century Inigo Jones abolished the numerous doors and made the central vista the important one. The last change in the structure of the theatre was the appearance of the square stage.

The second important change in the drama has to do with the actors. In Greek times action was the only feature of the drama. Heavy garments and masks were worn and there was one chief actor and a chorus. Later there were three principals, and singing, speaking and chanting to the accompaniment of the flute came in. The speaker also mentioned the Commedia dell'Arte which was popular in France and Germany in the semi-dark ages and was similar to our present dialogue.

The next phase of the drama treated was that of the present day, its chief feature being Expressionism. This is used in much the same way as the "stream-of-consciousness" idea in modern literature, the scenery suited to the tempo of the play. For instance in "From Morn to Midnight" as the actor tended more and more towards insanity, the scenery became more and more dishevelled.

Another important characteristic of today's drama is the increased use of lighting effects. The actors and important parts of the stage are flooded with light so as to emphasize them in contradistinction to the rest.

## Far East Policy Under Discussion

Historical Club To Investigate Sino-Japanese Disturbance

Tonight the Historical Society will meet to investigate the ultimate causes of the Sino-Japanese disturbances in Manchuria and Shanghai. H. D. Martin will read a paper on "Japanese Imperialism". The meeting is to be held at the residence of W. Gatehouse, 38 Edgehill Road.

The speaker will trace the development of this movement, from the latter half of the nineteenth century, when the westernization of the country made possible the creation of an empire after the western fashion. The first step in the process involved the expedition to Formosa Island, and then in 1894 came the Sino-Japanese war. Emerging victorious from the struggle, Japan obtained important rights and concessions in Korea and southern Manchuria.

Friction with Russia over spheres of influence in these regions, resulted in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5. Gaining the upper hand, Japan came from the war with her position as dominant power in the Far East established.

In accordance with the custom of the Club a discussion of the subject will follow the reading of the paper.

**Arts '34 Meeting**  
In order to assure the success of the forthcoming dance, all the members of the class of Arts '34 are asked to attend the meeting which will be held in the smoking room at one o'clock this afternoon.

**Delta Sigma Society**  
The Delta Sigma will hold its meeting on Thursday, February 18.

## Students Protest Grant Cut In Monster Petition

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 16.—C.I.P.

—As a final effort in their protest to the Government's action in reducing its grant to the university, students at the University of British Columbia last Saturday concluded a successful campaign to obtain signatures on a petition deploring the magnitude of the cut. Organizing themselves at a mass meeting last Friday, the students disregarded all curricular activities Saturday morning. For two days members of the student body circulated a petition among the residents of Vancouver and its environs.

At the same time the alumni are conducting an extensive and vigorous campaign, similar to that of the students, throughout the province of British Columbia, outside of Vancouver. As evidenced by the response, the general public appears to

be in sympathy with the students. As yet results of the petition are incomplete, but to date more than sixty thousand names have been affixed to it.

A special campaign extra of the "Ubysey", student publication of the University, which gave the results of the first day's circulation of the petition, was distributed at the Ball held Friday night by the Faculty of Science. For diplomatic reasons, however, later distributions of this extra were restricted.

As a further aid in the campaign, student speakers are travelling through much of the province, and are addressing meetings in opposition to the proposed grant reduction. A delegation of students which met the British Columbia cabinet was informed that all their efforts were futile. In spite of this the leaders of the campaign remain hopeful of success.

## Committee Reports Success In Unemployed Relief Drive

Nearly Eight Hundred Dollars Contributed Students, Staff And Undergrad Societies

Gordon King And Committee Report Enthusiastic And Splendid Support

McGill's campaign for funds with which to carry on the relief of unemployed young men of a more or less refined type has come to an end with nearly eight hundred dollars obtained from the staff and students. Gordon King as head of the Unemployment Relief Committee has sent in the following letter for publication:

The Editor, McGill Daily:  
I would like, through the medium of your columns, to thank those who so generously contributed to the Unemployment Relief Fund, and also those of the committee whose enthusiastic work and support did so much to make the campaign a success.

(Signed) Gordon King.  
It will be remembered that the campaign came about as the result of a project undertaken by the students of the United Theological College, by which some twelve or fifteen young men were to be chosen from the Vitro Street refuge and provided with better quarters than the city gives to such men. The U.T.C. bore the whole cost of their upkeep for several months, and when the task became too great to be carried on without outside aid, they appealed to the S.C.A. to organize a campaign to procure funds from the university undergraduates.

**Firm Committee.**  
As a result, some twenty-five men were called together to discuss ways and means of securing the money. This committee, obtained on the initiative of the S.C.A. executive, included many prominent campus leaders. The support of the Principal and members of the Staff was secured. An executive was elected, composed of Gordon King as chairman, Melbourne Doherty as treasurer, and Hugh Trillingham as secretary. These three quickly devised the plan of campaign.

Two weeks ago, the committee members began their canvassing. Letters were sent to all fraternities and societies, and undergraduate societies were approached for funds. The co-eds of R.V.G. voluntarily offered their support, and organized into a committee to canvas the women and their societies. Both committees report splendid response to the appeal, with the result that the gratifying sum mentioned above has been collected.

**Provide Meals.**  
This sum has been put to an undoubtedly good use. The use of a house on Sherbrooke has been obtained at a cost per man of about two dollars per week; meals at a special rate have been provided by a downtown restaurant, and clothes and a little pocket money have been provided.

**Labour Club**  
Will the executive of the Labour Club please meet at Notman's today at 2 o'clock to have their pictures taken for the Annual.

At four o'clock in the R.V.G. Common Room. Impromptu speaking and debating for prizes are a feature of the assembly, and tea will be served.

## Author Invited To See Performance

Robert Sherwood Asked To Attend "Road to Rome"

NOW IN TORONTO

American Dramatist Joined Black Watch In Montreal At Outbreak Of War

In continuation of its policy of giving the students and the general public the pick of modern plays, the McGill Players' Club are presenting in Moyse Hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, "The Road to Rome," a brilliant satire by Robert Emmet Sherwood.

Sherwood is now in Toronto for the opening of another of his successful comedies "The Queen's Husband." An invitation to attend one of the performances of "The Road to Rome," was sent to him yesterday afternoon, but as yet, no answer to the telegram has been received.

**Author in Black Watch.**  
The author of the play is a veritable giant in stature, according to Toronto newspapers. From head to toe he measures six feet, seven inches. He is an American, but at the outbreak of the Great War he came to Montreal and enlisted in The Black Watch regiment. There are probably many Montrealers who remember him personally.

(Continued on Page Four)

## Arts Juniors To Hold Dance Soon

Meeting Held Yesterday Decides To Have Frolic

"Shall we revel, and if so—whither?" was the substance of the meeting held by Arts '34 at noon yesterday. In the course of the discussion it was stated that the only other social function held by the class so far had been a banquet which had come off so suddenly that many members of the class had been unable to attend. In order to have a really representative gathering it was decided that another function must be held in the near future.

Several suggestions as to the nature of the party were brought forward, but the choice finally narrowed down to the two alternatives of a dance or a toboggan-party. Then followed much discourse about the weather, and it was finally decided that the odd patches of winter had been so unreliable that anything in the nature of winter sport was out of the question; so a dance there will be.

As regards the locale of the dance, the choice has not yet been made, but it was announced on good authority that it lies between the Mount Royal Hotel or the Golden Dome, where the class held a successful party last year.

### Erratum

The names that should have appeared in connection with the newly-appointed executive of the Graduate Student Association yesterday are: Miss E. Bercevic, Vice-President and Mr. J. F. Herd, Treasurer.

## Unity Of Goethe's Works Dependent Upon Poet's Life

Prof. Fairley Discusses Conflicting Elements In "Goetz" And "Werther"

### INTERGRATION DIFFICULT

"Faust" And "Wilhelm Meister" Contain Characters Distinctly Universal

Reconciling the conflicting elements which arise in an attempt to integrate the various poems of Goethe with the unity of the poet's life, Professor Barker Fairley of the Department of German at Toronto University gave an appreciative outline of the great German poet's works in the third of the Goethe Centenary lectures in Moyse Hall last night.

According to Professor Fairley, Goethe is considered as everybody's poet. The extremely long first part of Faust is perhaps the most popular with the common man as it is written with one foot in the vernacular. "The prevailing idiom rings plain on nearly every page," said the speaker, "and the street accents of Germany crowd on the threshold. Even in its supremest moments the speech of Faust is as the speech of everyday folk when they just let themselves go."

### Characters Universal.

The popularity of Faust, however, is not restricted to its idiom, but depends a great deal on the universality of the characters. Citing Mephistopheles as an example, Professor Fairley said, "Mephistopheles has only to put his head around the corner for a fraction of a second to be recognized by everyone." There is one other character of Goethe's which shares with Mephistopheles distinctness of personal appearance with universality of meaning—Mignon from "Wilhelm Meister."

"Goethe's poetical works as a whole," continued the speaker, "are extremely difficult to interpret. There is nothing particularly enigmatic in his poems taken separately, but the real problem of interpretation arises when we try to integrate them."

### Treatment Different.

In "Goetz" and "Werther" which are similar in theme, the manner of treatment is so widely different as to mark them as coming from two individual poets. The contrast is astonishing, and if we did not know that they were written by the same poet the conjecture would seem impossible.

In an attempt to discover the basic unity of Goethe's poetry several theories have been advanced, but in Professor Fairley's opinion the real source of unity lies in the unity of the poet's life. "However," went on the speaker, "we cannot be content with the biographical unity but must at some time resort to the deeper unity of Goethe's poetry not of style or temper, but to a philosophical unity."

### Positive Philosophy.

"There is everywhere in Goethe," stated Professor Fairley, "belief, faith, and a real, positive philosophy, more (Continued on Page Four)

## Anonymous Woos Banned By Debaters

Sending Of Unsigned Valentines Opposed By Club

The final plans for the forthcoming dance of the German Club, which will be held on February 26, were arranged at a meeting of the club yesterday afternoon in Strathcona Hall. The program of the meeting also included a mock debate on the resolution: Resolved That Senders of Anonymous Valentines Should be Exterminated. It was decided by a vote that the senders of these messages should be banished.

The dance, it was decided, should be an informal affair at the Capitol Cafe, that it should be based on the principle of the Dutch Treat, and that rather than serve only beer as was suggested, the refreshments should consist of a light supper.

The next item on the program was the mock debate which was led by four members of the club. Naomi Jackson and N. Kaplan upheld the affirmative while Kay Wood and E. Carter argued against the resolution. It was then openly discussed by members present and the general consensus of opinion was that the affirmative had the stronger arguments. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

### Charities.

The last group of pictures took the audience to Europe, to be shown the majestic Gothic cathedrals. Those of Chartres, Rheims, Rouen and Paris were seen on the screen. Illustrations of the minute detail which is an inherent part of all of them were given, particularly of

## Two Ontario Colleges Affected By Reduction

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—(C.I.P.)—

Salaries of the staff of the University of Toronto will be reduced effective March 1, on the same sliding scale basis recently set for Ontario civil servants, it was announced following a meeting of the University Board of Governors. Various members of the staff, 900 in all, are affected by this cut.

The fees in the four arts colleges—University College, Trinity College, and St. Michael's College will be increased from \$75 to \$100, it was also announced. This advance becomes effective in the 1932-33 session.

The loan and bursary funds will be increased to meet the new demands. The cuts range from \$45 on \$2,000 to slightly under \$1,000 on \$10,000.

Kingston, Feb. 15.—(C.I.P.)—It was

announced yesterday by Dr. Fyfe, Principal of the Queen's University that a reduction in the salaries of the teaching staff of that institution was under consideration. Nothing definite has yet been made public.

Local papers today printed a story under Toronto date-line, that Varsity has announced a cut in salary proportionate with the cut in the grant of the provincial government. At the same time the fees for next year are to be increased.

Should this cut extend to Queen's as well, the Board of Governors will be forced to reduce the salary of members of the staff, and to raise the fees, as has been done in Toronto.

## Student Government Bound Up With History Of Union

Political Platforms Cleared For Action

Mock Parliament Will Hold Fifth Session

### MEETS IN UNION

Members From Queens Lead Opposition On National Question

With the usual quiet before the storm, local political circles are in a state of doldrums today. However the leading members of parliament felt that this was merely a sign of the intense attack which will be launched tomorrow at the opening of Mock Parliament in the McGill Union.

The first bill to be presented is one that concerns the dangerous question of "Nationalism". The government under the leadership of Ken Baker and Arthur Marshall, members from McGill University will maintain "that the growth of Nationalism is retarding the growth of World Recovery". The opposition, led by members from Queens University, J. S. Warburton and J. Parker, are eager to kill this bill and thus lessen the sting of the defeat that they suffered at the last session.

### Meets In Union

Parliament is assembling in the Ballroom of the Union at 8:15 p.m. All students of McGill as members of the Debating Union are automatically members of Mock Parliament and it is expected by the Executive that all will be present to register their vote. After the speeches from the (Continued on Page Four)

## Unemployed Shown Statues, Cathedrals

Creative Periods Of European Art Illustrated

Professor Paul F. McCullough, of the Classics Department delivered the first of a series of seven lectures designed primarily to give instruction to the city unemployed, at 4:15 in the Strathcona Hall yesterday. The ballroom of the building was filled, more than 250 being present.

Colonel W. Boyce introduced the speaker, explaining the purpose and nature of the series of lectures. The subject of yesterday's lecture was "The three creative periods of European history—Athens in the fifth century B.C., Rome in the second century A.D., and Gothic achievements of the thirteenth century." The talk was amply illustrated with lantern slides.

Professor McCullough commenced his lecture with a description of Greek architecture and sculpture. From the earliest crude beginnings to the creation of the incomparable Venus de Milo was illustrated with pictures of the best-known statues and frescoes. Slides of Indian gods, Siva and Vishnu, were also shown to illustrate the beneficial influence of the Greek and Christian religions on the arts as compared with those of India.

The last group of pictures took the audience to Europe, to be shown the majestic Gothic cathedrals. Those of Chartres, Rheims, Rouen and Paris were seen on the screen. Illustrations of the minute detail which is an inherent part of all of them were given, particularly of

## Claims Liquor Not Personal Freedom Demanded In U.S.

Prof. Hendel Discusses Relation Of Prohibition To Individualism

### LED S.C.A. FORUM

Speaker Answers Questions On Lecture Delivered Sunday At Y.M.C.A.

"The agitations against prohibition in the United States are not cries for personal liberty but cries for liquor," stated Professor Hendel, head of the department of Philosophy, in the discussion at the S.C.A. Forum yesterday afternoon. This discussion was a continuation of the one started Sunday afternoon at the Y.M.C.A. Forum, following the lecture of Professor Hendel on the subject of "Individualism".

"The Americans don't care so much about personal liberty, as a matter of fact they refuse to countenance it, for if anyone refuses to drink with them they regard him as morally corruptive and something to get rid of," explained Dr. Hendel.

### Discusses Objectors

This discussion led to the consideration of the people known as "Conscientious Objectors," who, because of their convictions, refuse to go to war. "If a person because of his principles is against going to war then," says Dr. Hendel, "these principles should be expressed throughout his life, and not at the moment when he is faced with the problem of conscription."

It was explained that in order to discuss the question of Individualism it is necessary that the meaning of the term be made clear. Dr. Hendel's whole lecture and discussion was based on the premise that "true individualism implies recognition of society and social order as essential to the good of man." Dr. Hendel explained that the present economic order is not individualistic, because it is based on the policy of "every one for himself and the Devil take the hindmost." Commonly, however, personal liberty is associated with individualism, but this is not right, for that personal liberty jeopardizes the rights of other people.

### Majority Has Right

"Who in this world has a right to anything?" was the exclamation of Dr. Hendel when the discussion turned to the right of man. "In the case of a decision or judgment, from the point of view of the statesman, the majority has the right over the minority."

This led to a discussion of socialism, and when asked the relation between socialism and individualism, Dr. Hendel said, "Only the true individualist could be a truly social man." (Continued on Page Two)

## Students Injured In Lab Explosion

Three University of Toronto Men Hurt By Blast

Toronto, Feb. 15.—While conducting an experiment with liquid air and nitro-benzene at the University of Toronto, three students were injured, one critically, when the test tank containing the mixture exploded. Early gashed about the throat and chest, D. Arthur Wood is in a critical condition, and H. F. Wright and Ross Nicholson were also hurt by the explosion. Other students in the laboratory managed to escape injury.

Some defect in the steel cylinder in which the experiment was made, it was thought to have been the cause of the accident. Damage might have been greater if there had not been so many windows in the laboratory and if the blast had not taken place behind a window. The force of the explosion was freed by the breaking of the windows. Otherwise it is believed the walls would have been ripped apart and the ceiling would have collapsed.

As it is, every window on the floor was wrecked by the explosion. Holes were torn in both floor and ceiling, and the table on which the apparatus stood was demolished.

### Historical Club

The Historical Club will meet tonight to investigate the ultimate causes of the Sino-Japanese disturbances in Manchuria and Shanghai. H. D. Martin will read a paper on "Japanese Imperialism". The meeting will be held at the residence of W. Gatehouse, 38 Edgehill Road.



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Montreal, Tuesday, February 16, 1932.

## Convention & Conventions

SCHOPENHAUER is considered by many a most dangerous and improper philosopher; mothers keep his works away from the neurotic child who might be sadly affected by his hopeless pessimism, yet praise the beauty of Omar Karyam. One thing at least must be granted him, the best simile on the folly of our social system that has been written by any philosopher.

Society, he says, is like a number of hedgehogs who, feeling the cold, decided to huddle together but discovered that their spines were a great drawback to their comfort, sticking into their neighbours in a most annoying manner. Accordingly they set a small space between each other, which while wide enough to prevent the pricking of the quills, was still small enough to ensure their warmth. This small space is the bounds set by Convention to prevent our pricking each other with our petty foibles yet not strict enough to prevent any close intercourse between man and man.

So far so good; the necessary convention without an observance of which no conversation is possible, is an excellent precaution, but we must not be carried away by this into setting up numerous senseless taboos which induce in the man who has not enough courage or obstinacy to dare the ridicule of his friends a state of moral cowardice and total subjection to the dictates of those whom he foolishly deems his betters. The bigots, of whom there are only too many in the world, set up a series of arbitrary vetoes, frequently altogether unbased on reason, and by a cliquing together and the reiteration of the same platitudes, coerce the rest of the society to bow to them.

In consequence original thought is hampered and in many cases stamped out by the fear of "what is the done thing". We accept the failures and experience of others as our own property; we follow the ideas and theories of others as though we had examined them and found them good; we muddle along in the dust of the ages to the same ultimate disappointment instead of working out our own philosophy; and to all these ends we are helped by the dogmas of Religion, Public Opinion, parental teaching. What we do not see is that in following these advisers we admit our inferiority to the originators of the dogma, and accept as premiss that where they have failed we cannot succeed.

Aldous Huxley, Andre Gide, Socrates, and every pioneer in any sphere of life has supported what Christ himself taught and practised; leave everything, no matter how important, if it is interfering with your development. Begin by doubting all until all has been shown clear; revolt from everything that does not seem to you INDIVIDUALLY to be the truth, and do not heed the opinion of others as long as you have satisfied yourself in all sincerity that what you do is according to your belief.

COMPARISONS are odious, but the comparisons by graduates of their undergraduate days with those of today are extremely interesting and are really a page of history of the university. There is always a touch of wistfulness on the part of the graduate when he talks of his old Alma Mater, and he is sure to make suppositions of what he might do if he had to go through his undergraduate courses again.

Last night the Daily received a visitor in the person of H. D. MacMillan. He is a former Editor-in-Chief of the Daily, and was connected with other undergraduate activities when he graduated in 1925.

The former Daily official was amazed with the changes that have taken place at the University. He was astonished to see the offices of the Red and White Revue and the Players' Club in the Union basement, but more so when he observed co-eds on the Daily staff. "In my day, the Daily office was one place where no women ever

came around. It would have been a strange sight, I imagine, to see one there."

Seven years have seen much change in the old Union basement. Today, the co-eds are just as much at home as the men, in fact the day when male students considered the Union as a sanctuary of their own is gone.

It was very gratifying to hear from the visitor that the name of McGill is known and respected in all the universities of the United States. "Though many Americans are under the impression that McGill is situated in Toronto, they nevertheless, know her as McGill, and not by name only, but by the tradition that she carries and by the great men that she has graduated."

## The Military Mind

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."  
"The C.O.T.C. is military but not militaristic."—Sir Arthur Currie.

The military mind has in the past few years been the object of much unwarranted criticism. It is, in the writer's opinion, high time for a general review of the historical and archaeological facts which both explain and constitute a defence of the military mind.

It is undoubtedly true that primitive man was from the military standpoint an individualist; he fought alone, and as savagely as the sabre-toothed tiger. Then, in the early Plasticine Era, the future of humanity was moulded by the realization that four arms are stronger than two, and that he who laughs last lives to laugh another day. This discovery, known as the law of mass action, was the first step in the development of the military mind.

Military history is in general too well known to bear repetition, but many interesting beliefs and rites which cluster around the art of war are worthy of note.

Many early races buried their warrior dead in full military regalia. Eminent authorities are agreed that, concurrent with the belief in general immortality, there existed a belief that dead soldiers would in time of war arise in their might and by their ghostly invulnerability turn the tide of battle.

But behind the theory that "Old soldiers never die" is an ancient ritual which was practised in Northeast Roumelia in the Late Mycenaean Age. The Roumelians, who were a very advanced tribe, knew full well the value of the soldier; accordingly they discarded the idea of the military burial. Their dead warriors were placed erect in the limestone caves of the region, and they were in time converted into stalagmites. It was believed that the embalmed soldiers would, by bursting their stony bonds at appropriate times, appear on the battle field and petrify the enemy with fear. This is the true background for the belief that "Old soldiers never die."

The great truth, as yet unexpressed, about the military mind is that the soldier is first and foremost a creator and not a destroyer. The military genius is a true artist whose canvas may be half a continent. It is true that in painting his principal pigment is haemoglobin, that in sculpture his tools are steel and dynamite, that in etching his acids are flame and phosgene—but those who object to his artistic efforts are quibblers, Philistines, earth-bound weaklings.

The steady development of the art and science of war has been fully paralleled by the growth in the general intelligence and the imaginative power of the military mind. Indeed, the military promises to surpass the scientist as a creative thinker. Science, after all, merely supplies the tools which the military man must use in his creative work.

The highest form of military imagination recently found expression in the Manchurian laboratory when, in an inspired moment, the military geniuses of Japan advanced two earth-shaking theories:

- (1) That it is possible, and often necessary, to advance twenty-five miles in self-defence.
- (2) That an aerial bomb is a defensive weapon.

This pronouncement immediately changed the whole aspect of international law, for henceforth there will be defensive wars only, and never wars of aggression.

The modern militarist has proved himself a stalwart defender of the great traditions and institutions for which our fathers died on the field of honour. If "war is Nature's pruning-hook," as Sir Arthur Kitch once said, then the military genius is Nature's Chief Gardener. Furthermore, by the development and perpetuation of his art he removes the necessity for any such heresies as birth control or eugenics, which are but slightly disguised forms of race suicide.

Before concluding this treatise the writer wishes to dispel the sole great untruth in the military mind, namely the theory of "the white-livered pacifist." It will be remembered that in France, during the last great creative effort of the military mind, conscientious objectors were executed as summarily as spies or deserters, which action is wholly excusable. However, autopsies performed on the bodies of the deceased showed that the red corpuscle content of the blood was quite normal.

The military mind, unfettered by ancient dogmas, skilled in the application of the latest devices, clear in the realization of its mission, may now advance to fresh glories in the creative art of war.

—Alex. Rose.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### A Generous Offer

Editor,  
McGill Daily.  
Dear Sir:

I note that your oompatological correspondent, N.O., has requested a proof of the theorem that all right angles are acute. The proof is surprisingly simple. It is unfortunately, too long to print, but if N.O. will mail me a stamped, addressed envelope, (enclosing five dollars) I shall be glad to furnish it to him. He may leave the letter for me on the notice-board of the engineering building.

Yours truly,  
N.B.X.

## Editorial Lapses

### The Place Of The Hand-Spring In Campus Life

McGILL spirit is dead, declare our riders; the old carefree camaraderie of the student is no more. We are weighed down by depression and have recoiled, as people will, on our dignity, as though it were the last shreds of self-respect.

No longer do we rise as those of a less troubled age, to greet the greyness of a winter morn with bursting enthusiasm for the pleasures of that nine o'clock, and hard work. So many solutions have been offered, mostly incorrectly, to the mystery of this apathy that it would be unjust for us to hide the real reason.

With the disappearance of the hand-spring from campus life has also vanished the seamless brow of untroubled youth. For it is in the handspring that our feelings can be expressed. This figure more than any other is capable of interpretation with the finest shades of meaning. As with a violin, so with the handspring, any mood, Lydian, Dorian, or homocidal; any tempo, agitato, crescendo, rallentando, can be indulged.

There is about the handspring, despite it as we may, something of the abandon of the Gallic temperament, much of the athletic and essentially sporting outlook of the Saxon, mingled with the altruism of the Teuton. Therefore, in the interests of international understanding and the closer kinship of the World we should cultivate this form of expression.

Moreover, from the baser utilitarian standpoint, the briefest consideration of the material physical advantages of the exercise will reveal its great supremacy over the patent medicines, the cures, the quack prescriptions which have so long contented us. Let us then dispense with hypocrisy and express the sentiments, fears and the passions of our inner souls through the medium of the eloquent Hand-Spring. Let us become specialists in the art; let us devote ourselves to its careful nurture, and find in its perfection the ultimate and sure release from all the complexes and repressions of the timid mind.

## College Comment

### Debating

On another page in this issue of the Xaverian, there appears an announcement concerning the approaching Intercollegiate debate. This is the first of the two contests in which St. F. X. debaters will participate this year. The second will take place some time in March.

Debating is one of the best methods of training in public speaking. We do not hesitate to express the opinion that it has a considerably higher training value than either dramatics or oratorical contests. In the latter cases, the speaker has his entire speech ready-made for him—all he need do is memorize it. The delivery of the speech is carefully coached by the competent director in charge—in a word, dramatics and elocution contests are not much more than "spoon feeding" as compared with a debate. To be sure, there is the courage required to face an audience, "stage fright" must be overcome—but these difficulties exist in debating—the mathematician would say that they are "common" to both debating and oratory and consequently may be omitted in discussing the relative merits of debating and oratory as means of training. In a word, in comparison with debating, acting requires little or no initiative.

When debating is considered, we face an entirely different proposition. The debater must not only deliver his speech independently of a prompter, but he must also construct it himself. In many cases this calls for a great deal of research into statistics and the writings of authorities on the subject of the debate. Sometimes an even greater difficulty presents itself. The subject may be of such a nature that statistics are either useless or unavailable, and, in such cases, the debater must depend upon his own resources alone. Since the proposition under discussion has two sides, the debater must know both points of view—his own and that of his opponents. He must be able to back his own arguments with facts, and also to detect the slightest flaw in those of his opponents. As a result of this fact, the debater must have some ability in extemporizing, a difficulty which is never encountered by the actor—at least in amateur collegiate performances. To stand up and deliver an address which may be subject the next minute to criticism and contradiction, to turn aside, on the spur of the moment, the arguments of a clever opponent, certainly require more ability than to deliver a previously memorized oration, especially if a capable prompter is in the wings or behind the curtain.

As a result of attending some of the interclass debates this year, as well as last year, it seems to us that the standard of debating among the students at his University has been considerably raised. We remember a few years ago when a student used merely to read his speech from a manuscript and consider his obligation as a debater fulfilled. At present, we are pleased to see that there has been considerable improvement in this respect. The intramural debates in the last two years seem to have acquired the element of dispute, which, after all, is what distinguishes from a debate a Sunday School "recitation." This improvement has not only been manifest among the older students, but also among those who have never debated before. This can indicate but one thing—that the ability is present, if only in a latent state. There is nothing to prevent it from being developed—to use a philosophical expression—from potentiality to actuality.

It is sincerely to be hoped that a large number will enter the trials. This is the only way in which a good team can be selected. Debaters will be chosen, not by age or reputation, but from point of view of ability—the Freshman has an equal chance with the Senior on this ground. Moreover, no one need be discouraged if he misses the team for the February debate, since that will not prevent him from trying for the one in March. It requires a certain amount of courage and work—we admit—but the same is true of anything that is really worth while!

—Xaverian Weekly

## Student Gov't. Bound Up With History Of Union

(Continued From Page One)  
finance committee. The undergraduate of 1906 ate for three dollars a week, but the resulting deficit proved too large and a re-organization took place.

No Spittoons  
Enforcement of rules has also always worried the committee. At one time "a recommendation was made to the Finance Committee that spittoons be purchased for the lounge and billiard rooms". But the Committee thought otherwise, and resolved "that pending further enquiry the appropriation grant for the purchase of spittoons be suspended, and the House Committee be asked to try to provide some means of preventing spitting." After further investigation it was found necessary to resort to palliative measures.

Nor were the women neglected long. It was provided that they might be introduced to the Union by members during official open hours, and they were granted use of the cafeteria. Except in connection with dances, no mention was made of chaperones. Rental to be charged the undergraduate societies for the use of the ball-room occasioned much head-scratching at one time, and the Finance Committee has frequently found itself in confusion worse confounded by this matter.

The famous "ammonia episode" of the Science classes of 09 and '10 resulted in the transfer of student authority from the somewhat defunct Martlet Society to the present Student Executive Council, and at the same time membership in the Union was granted all male undergraduates; previously less than half of them had enjoyed this privilege.

## Claims Liquor Not Personal Freedom Demanded In U.S.

(Continued From Page One)  
Modern Socialism however places too much emphasis on the distribution of wealth and none of the spiritual rights of man, and this is one of its greatest faults.

When questioned on the relation of the subject to secular religious worship, Dr. Hendel expressed his agreement with the famous French Bishop, Bosuet, who said that a large number of small groups believing and worshipping honestly are better than one large group worshipping dishonestly.

## Committee Reports Success In Drive

(Continued From Page One)  
supplied. The total cost per man has worked out at about six dollars and fifty cents per week. Efforts by certain committee members have resulted in the placing of several men in part-time jobs. The S.C.A. have been able to obtain the services of a competent lecturer who gives instruction daily in several subjects. The sum collected is large enough to permit taking on several more men and supporting all until next spring. Those who have contributed may be sure that their money is being put to the best possible use. At the same time, the committee emphasizes the fact that the need for cloths and maga zines is perpetual, that contributions of these will be welcome at any time. They may be taken to the S.C.A.

"Is he musically inclined?"  
"Oh, my, yes, he's a gentleman of note."

—Brown Jug.

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**MOCK PARLIAMENT**  
**FEBRUARY 17th**  
in  
**McGILL UNION**



# World Hockey Champions Defeat Local "All-Stars," 2-1

## Fast Play Features Exhibition Game As Winnipeg Victorious

**Dopesters Wrong As Canada's World Champion Hockey Team Takes Montreal Senior Group Stars For A One Goal Loss. Bobby Bell Coaches Local Squad — Five McGill Men On Outfit — Carlin Scores Lone Tally For "Rainbow" Team — Monson And Wise Chalk Up Two For Visitors — Powers And Coulter Match Ability With Cockburn — Few Penalties In Hard Fought Game — St. Germain, Neville And McGill On Fast Forward Line**

By Doug Hamilton

LOCAL sports writers must have felt pretty glum last night at the Forum when their predictions were upset by the 2-1 victory of the Winnipeg, World Olympic Champions, over the Montreal Senior Group "All-Stars". Excitement has been high during the past few days over the match and the 9,000 fans who witnessed the game were not disappointed, as they saw a win that was well earned and fought for with all the skill and cunning at the command of these able Westerners. A great deal of credit is due the Champions as they were playing under unfavourable conditions. Vic Lindquist, one of their star performers, was out of the game due to an injured leg and there were only four men on the alternate line as compared with nine for the "All-Stars".

### Colourful Sweaters

The Montrealers presented a sharp contrast to the plain white sweaters of the Winnipeg, for when they first made their appearance on the ice the crowd gasped as they beheld a garment of pale blue with all the colours of the rainbow on the sleeves. These, of course, were the colours of the various clubs who went to make up the team. Another feature of the uniform was the white "fleur de lis" on a black background which represented the French element of the team and which seemed to please His Worship and Madame Houde who were sitting directly behind the Winnipeg bench.

On the whole it was the most exciting game seen here for many a night. Full of fast play and featured by plenty of back checking, the spectators were treated to a game played by two teams out to win, skating and stick handling at top speed during the 60 minutes of play. If the local team did seem to miss a few opportunities from time to time it can safely be credited to the fact that they were unaccustomed to each other, and that they had had only one practice before last night's game.

### Carlin Local Scorer

Outstanding men on either team are hard to pick for both squads played well in every position, but due credit must be given to Frank Carlin, veteran "Victoria's" defenceman, who early in the third period made a solo rush up the ice and placed the puck safely in the nets behind Bill Cockburn. Lucien Brunet, last minute addition to the "All-Stars" by Coach Bell of McGill, played well and made several spectacular rushes up the ice, as also did Neil Crutchfield and the smooth working combination of Ralph St. Germain and Dave Neville. Farmer was going great guns until he wrenched his ankle early in the first period and was forced to remain on the side lines as a spectator for the remainder of the game.

Powers minded the nets for the "All-Stars" in the first frame, while Johnny Coulter looked after the interests of the local boys in the last two. Powers made some sensational saves during his 20 minutes on the ice, the most sensational of which came just after Sutherland, hard checking "Pegs" defenceman, made a sweeping rush up the right alley and shot a high one at the tall medical student who had to jump high to save his face and flip it to one side with his glove. Both the Montreal goalies thought the puck safer at a greater distance at times and forthwith batted it into the stands at not infrequent intervals.

### Monson, Wise Score

For the Olympic team must be mentioned Monson for his solo goal in the latter stages of the first period and also Wise, who on a pass from Duncanson made the second tally for the Maple Leaf team halfway through the last stanza. These two players with Rivers and Malloy carried the brunt of the work on their shoulders during the whole evening although splendid performances were turned in by Sutherland and Simpson on the defence.

But no mention of the Winnipeg team would be complete without ample recognition of the work accomplished by Bill Cockburn, their genial and efficient goal-keeper. Bill was stopping some hard ones right from the beginning and it is due to him alone that "All-Stars" did not tie the score or eke out a one goal lead. He seemed very pleased when the whole Montreal team skated over to him at the beginning of the game and shook hands, a proceeding which they repeated at the end of the match.

### Played at Top Speed

Every man on the ice played the best hockey that was in him, and if the back-hand shot by Monson on

Powers from the face-off was unexpected, it is doubtful if Powers had a clear vision of the shot that gave the Westerners the lead in the first period. The loss of the game was taken in good form by the Montrealers and the "Pegs" played the game in Lake Placid the way they played last night; then the United States must have a wonderful team.

### The teams:

Winnipeg (2) Position All-Stars (1)  
Cockburn.....Goal.....Powers  
Sutherland.....Defence.....B. McKenzie  
Hinckel.....Defence.....N. Crutchfield  
Monson.....Centre.....St. Germain  
Malloy.....R. Wing.....Neville  
Rivers.....L. Wing.....McGill  
Simpson.....Alternates.....Coulter  
Wise.....".....McGillivray  
Duncanson.....".....Carlin  
Garbutt.....".....P. Raymond  
".....".....Alexandre  
".....".....Farmer  
".....".....Slater  
".....".....Elie  
".....".....Brunet

### Referees:

George Mallinson and Walter Small.

### SUMMARY

#### First Period

1.—Winnipeg—Monson.....17:05  
Penalties: Sutherland 2, Carlin and Simpson.

#### Second Period

No Score.  
Penalties: Garbutt.

#### Third Period

2.—"All-Stars"—Carlin.....2:02  
3.—Winnipeg—Wise.....11:30  
Penalties: Rivers, Duncanson, McGillivray, Neil Crutchfield, Carlin, Sutherland.

## SPORT NOTICES

### GYMNASTS

There will be practices every day this week at the usual time and place. Everyone is asked to be on hand.

### INTERFACULTY WATER POLO

The following is the amended schedule for the remaining games of the interfaculty polo series:—  
February 19th. Theology vs. Engineering.  
February 22nd. Law vs. Arts.  
February 26th. Arts vs. Theology.  
February 29th. Medicine vs. Law.  
March 4th. Medicine vs. Theology.  
March 7th. Arts vs. Engineering.  
All games will be played at 5:30 in the Knights of Columbus' pool on Mountain Street.

### CLASS HOCKEY

Today, Feb. 16,  
Campus 5-6, Med. III vs. Eng. III.  
Thurs. Feb. 16,  
Campus 6-7, Arts IV vs. Med. IV.

### SUSPENSIONS

G. D. Poole—Eng. 4.  
R. W. Price—Eng. 2.  
N. G. Russell—Med. 2.  
I. M. Foster—Eng. 1.

### CO-ED BASKETBALL

Wed., Feb. 17, M.S.P.E. '32 vs. Arts '35; Arts '32 vs. Arts '34.

### INTERFACULTY BASKETBALL

The schedule for the remaining games is as follows:—  
Today, Feb. 16, at 5:15—Med. vs. Arts.  
Wed., Feb. 17, at 5:15—Com. vs. Eng.  
Fri., 18, at 5:15—Eng. vs. Med.

Joe Glen reports that B. U. Sues would like to meet this fellow Crane, who does so much travelling.  
—Bantop.  
"I started with nothing but my own intelligence."  
"It must be fine to say you started with nothing at all."  
—Bantop.

## Former McGill Captain Stars



RALPH ST. GERMAIN, who with Dave Neville and Jack McGill, formed the Montreal team's first forward line in an attempt to break through the rugged defence of the Winnipeg squad last night at the Forum.

## Y.M.H.A. Is Scene Of Invitation Meet Tomorrow Night

**Toronto-Montreal Aquatic Stars To Vie For Stover Cup**

### PROVINCIAL RELAY 18TH

TOMORROW night the new Y.M.H.A. natatorium will be the scene of a big Invitation Meet when swimming stars representing Toronto "Y," M.A.A.A., Y.M.H.A. and McGill vie with one another for aquatic supremacy. The big event on the evening's card will be the Medley Relay in which men from each team will swim 100 yds. Breast, Back and Free Stroke. The winning team will receive the well known Stover Trophy, which will prompt the four contending teams to give their last ounce of energy.

### Toronto "Y" Strong.

The visiting Torontonians will send one of their foremost stars to the meet in one George Burleigh who, though only sixteen is a wonder at the long distances. He is to show his worth in a 1000 yds. race and should display plenty of ability. Likewise, John Low of the same city will make the trip and will partake in the 50 yds. sprint. However, he too should receive plenty of opposition from the home forces.

### Provincial Relay.

McGill will enter five men in this latter event and the four men making the best showing will represent the redmen in the Provincial relay race—200 yds., at the K. of C. pool on Thursday night coming. This race will be an added attraction to the dual M.A.A.A.-McGill meet on that evening. The red swimmers are so evenly matched that there will be quite a struggle for position on the relay team. Should McGill annex the Stover Trophy, it will be quite an honour. But to do so they will have to step fast for they will be competing against the cream of Montreal stars and a dangerous threat from the Queens City. The Mountain Street affair will be a home match and the number of the student coupon will be published tomorrow.

the tilt and several seconds later the whistle sounded. Calder, Wayland and Maxwell starred for the Arts outfit and gave Nutt plenty of trouble whenever they succeeded in penetrating Webster and Hammond. On the other hand, Hammond, Ebbitt and Linton were best for the Businessmen but could not put the puck past Henderson who was a sensation between the pipes for the Classicists.

Arts 33  
Henderson.....Goal.....Nutt  
Hilliard.....Defence.....Webster  
Wayland.....".....Hammond  
Wight.....Centre.....Linton  
Maxwell.....Wing.....Kirk  
Calder.....".....Ebbitt  
MacLennan.....Sub.....Lang  
Owen.....".....Corby  
Gray.....".....Young

### McGill-Norwich Meet

Although beaten by the Montreal Fencing Club last week-end, the McGill boys are not the least bit discouraged. They know that in the Montreal team, they met the best fencers that Montreal can muster. On the hand, the redmen are eagerly looking forward to their coming bouts this Friday in the Union with the ever powerful Norwich Academy.

This meet will be the last for the team before they depart for the Intercollegiate Assault at Queen's. Last year, McGill defeated the Vermonters by a one point margin in one of the most exciting fencing meets in some time. The red team should do equally as well this year.

## R.V.C. Cage Series Nearing Completion

**Arts Freshettes Defeat Juniors In Slow Game**

### M.S.P.E. TAKE ARTS '32

SLOWLY but surely the inter-class basketball schedule at R.V.C. is nearing completion. The freshettes made a good showing when physical-eds defeated the Arts seniors 19-11 and Arts '35 left their opponents, Arts '33, in on 9 points to their 36.

### Slow Game

So far the games have not been very exciting, to say the least, and yesterday's were about average. In the M.S.P.E.-Arts tilt, it looked at the beginning as though the Arts girls had been brushing up on their playing when they came through at half time 10-8 in their favour. The physical-eds, not only by their passing but mainly through their better luck with their shooting, soon left them behind to add six baskets to their score.

### Byers Scores 26.

The second game in which Arts '35 co-eds opposed Arts '33 was more decisive. Both teams played one man short, thus giving their centres the whole floor to cover. Margaret Byers was the star forward of the freshette squad registering 28 points of the 36 which made the total.

The teams with their individual scores:—

Arts '35 (36)—M. Byers (26), A. Hamilton (6), M. Appleton (4), M. Seely, R. DePiero.  
Arts '33 (9)—B. Clark (4), C.

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## Junior Ice Squad Ties St. Francois In Fast Encounter

**Fail To Break Deadlock For Second Place In League**

### NEWTON SHINES

MCGILL JUNIORS and St. Francois Xavier fought to a 1-1 draw after the All Star game last night. Both squads were evenly matched and play was pressed by each team. The St. Francois boys skated at top speed for the whole time though they were given many stiff body checks by the hard hitting red defence. The McGill team, minus its star centre and captain, played fine hockey and was only tied by a tough break in the final period.

The play ranged up and down the ice with the red squad having a slight edge during the first frame. Both teams cut loose with their best and many exciting mix-ups ensued around the nets as the teams fought to score. The goalers were right on the job and managed to outsmart all attempts in this stanza. The red defence stopped all comers and bumped the attacking forwards fearlessly.

### Lamb Scores

Right from the face-off in the second period, Roly Lamb started the scoring when he shot from the blue line. The St. Francois netminder, in attempting to clear kicked the puck into his net. Less than half a minute had elapsed when this happened. McGill went right ahead in the quest for more counters but

### Badminton Practice

Another round-robin tournament will feature the regular practice of the Badminton club which takes place tonight in the M.H.S. gym at seven o'clock. All members of the club are advised to be on hand as there will be little more opportunity for practice before the college tournament comes off.

As usual, tonight, those present will be divided into doubles teams by lot. Those intending to participate are requested to make the fact known by turning up before 7:15 or else letting the secretary know before that time as this will facilitate the draw. Lists for entries to the college tournament will be posted shortly in all the buildings.

the speedy red, white and blue squad held them at bay. Many times the French boys got right in on Fyfe, in the McGill net but he proved unbeatable — backed up by the red defence.

The second period did not see any further scoring but a few penalties were meted out to both sides. The advantage created by these was of little use as neither team was able to get by the opposing defence.

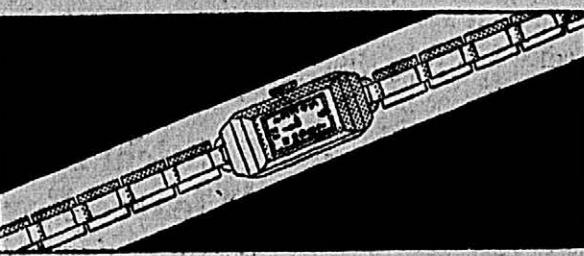
With a one goal lead and a good chance of keeping it the red team went to work to make sure of it by forcing the play. St. Francois retaliated and swarmed thickly around the McGill net. Sure scores were averted by Ronnie Fyfe on two or three occasions when, he was the only man to beat. Newton on the McGill defence handed out rib-cracking body checks to any who came near him.

### St. Francois Even Up.

About half way through the period, during a scramble by the redmen's net, Archambault picked up a stray pass right in on Fyfe and tied the score, giving him no chance whatever on the shot. McGill's attack was somewhat upset by this sudden turn but soon they regained their balance and stormed the St. Francois goal. Right up till the final bell they kept it but were unable to register a score.

The whole McGill team played

(Continued on Page Four)



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## From Royal Bank Letter

## MONEY AND DEPRESSION

At the moment the most popular subject of discussion in international financial circles is the probable influence of the Hoover programme upon monetary conditions, both within the United States and throughout the world. Judging by some of the press cables from Europe, it is being interpreted there as the beginning of an inflation, with all that that term implies to post-war Europe. It would seem that if there is any such danger it is a long way in the future. The proposed machinery is designed to check deflation before it has been carried to disastrous limits. A study of the course of the deflation supplies the background for the belief that these measures are of a type to correct the adverse influences which made for credit contraction and undue deflation.

The present depression is usually explained in terms of extravagance, overproduction, excessive tariff barriers, etc. In varying degrees these, as well as other contributing factors, produced situations which were essentially unsound; but, speaking generally, the controlling influence has been the mismanagement of money and credit. The average price level is determined by the relation of goods and services rendered to the volume of the money supply, and the disastrous fall in the general price level would not have occurred had the supply of money been properly regulated.

Prior to the war, London dominated the world money market, at the centre of which the Bank of England operated without restrictions except those of her own traditions and experience. War and post-war developments changed this situation completely and the responsibility for the control of world prices passed first to the United States and subsequently, with the stabilization of the franc, was divided with France. Both the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Banks operate under strict limitations as to the character of the assets which they may hold, with the result that during the present period of deflation they have been unable, on account of limitations in their charters, to render all the assistance that was necessary.

France has on balance in the past three years received a good deal more gold than the United States. It might, therefore, be well to analyze the cause and endeavour to ascertain what could have been done to prevent this movement which, it was thoroughly understood, was against the best interests not only of the world but of France herself. The Bank of France is organized along different lines from the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Banks. It has about two hundred branches throughout the country and competes for commercial business.

It is now generally admitted that the franc was stabilized at too low a value in terms of gold in relation to its purchasing power in France, with the result that there was a steady increase in circulation in France due to the rising trend of prices which extended well into 1930 when prices in the rest of the world were rapidly declining; moreover, during 1930 and 1931 the situation was aggravated by financial difficulties, leading to hoarding of bank notes and gold on a large scale. Obviously, any increase in circulation would have to be represented by gold or a credit operation, and the circumstances did not permit the Bank of France to extend credit; it was, therefore, helpless to stem the tide of gold. The principal commercial banks do not borrow from the Bank of France, either directly or through the bill market, the latter institution being of relatively little importance in Paris. Under the terms of the new charter, the Bank of France is prohibited from purchasing government securities, and therefore was powerless to take any initiative through open market operation. It is permitted to buy foreign exchange and did this to a very large extent, but it is obvious that it would not be justified in placing abroad too large a proportion of its total assets. In 1924, when the charter was revised, it seemed the proper thing to prohibit the bank from buying government securities. They were then crystallizing the depreciation of the franc brought about by enormous borrowings by the government from the bank during the war and afterwards. It seemed necessary at that time to promise that such operations would not be repeated if the public and the world generally were expected to believe that the franc was to remain stable. This provision seems to be the root of the difficulty. While a restriction preventing excessive borrowing might be necessary in a country of third-rate financial standing, no serious government under normal conditions would upset its internal economy by borrowing excessive amounts from its central bank, but no government would hesitate for one second to do so if the alternative seemed to be the possibility of the loss of a war.

A somewhat similar, although less rigid condition prevails in relation to the Federal Reserve Banks in the United States. Clearly, the United States did not require the gold which

has been flowing in that direction since 1927, but here again there are limits within which the Federal Reserve Banks must have confined their operations in any attempt to prevent this movement. There are only three ways in which the Federal Reserve Banks can affect the money market. These are, (1) by increasing or decreasing their loans to member banks; (2) by altering their holdings of bankers' acceptances, and (3) by altering their holdings of government securities. Obviously they cannot prevent banks from paying off their borrowings. The volume of bankers' acceptances available is quite moderate and a large proportion of it during recent years has been held as investments by foreign banks, so that their only means of easing the market to the point of repelling gold was by the purchase of government securities. In 1928 and 1929 total earnings assets of the Federal Reserve System averaged about \$1,500,000,000. Early in 1930 member banks paid off no less than \$1,000,000,000 of their indebtedness and the funds received were replaced in the market by the purchase of government securities to the extent of only about \$400,000,000. Had the Federal Reserve Banks replaced the funds in the market by the purchase of government securities as quickly as they received them from payment of loans by member banks, it is clear that the decline in the volume of circulation and bank credit would have been largely arrested and the steady flow of gold to the United States stopped and possibly reversed.

There was, however, a limit within which the Federal Reserve Banks could have acted. It seems that in framing their charter the legislators were obsessed with the same idea as was uppermost in the minds of the framers of the Bank of France charter, i.e., that the government could not be trusted not to use the central banks for easy financing. The charter provides that government securities are not eligible as cover for the note circulation, and the limit of the possible holdings of such securities by so-called "free gold." The emphasis in the case of the Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of France has been placed on the prevention of inflation which, of course, is desirable, but the provisions have been so stringent as to make it difficult or impossible to combat deflation when the tendency is in this direction.

(To be continued.)

## Political Platforms Cleared For Action

(Continued from Page One)

leaders, and cabinet ministers, any members may take the opportunity to air their personal views on the subject.

As part of their propaganda, the government have issued complete biographies of their chief leaders, Baker and Marshall.

From this the press has gathered that Ken Baker is a past president of the McGill League of Nations Club, that he is at present president of the Arts Undergraduate Society and last summer was the McGill representative to the International Students Conference at Mount Holy Oake. Arthur Marshall, was president of the Freshman Sophomore Society last year; in his first year he was the winner of the Bovey Shield for impromptu debating.

Since the banquet tendered the Society for the Preservation of Gaelic, little has been heard of the members of the opposition. Since this dinner was organized by friends there is little cause for alarm. When the Government were asked their opinion they declared that they feared everything was safe for the grand opening. After great trouble the press have unearthed the main theme of the Governmental attack. They are taking the stand of the famous "Cuckoo Club", and are not going to try and fool some of the people some of the time.

## Red &amp; White Revue Notes

## CHORUS

Group A will rehearse on Wednesday at 6:10 P.M. in the Ballroom.

## SALOME

There will be a rehearsal of the chorus and principals in the Gail of the Union this evening at 7:30.

## Choral &amp; Operatic Society

There will be a rehearsal for the cast for "Gin Ricksa" in the Union Ballroom today at 5 o'clock. All members are expected to be present.

Garage attendant as auto drives up: "Juice!"  
Motorist: "Well, vat if ve are?"  
—Reynold

## Traces Development Of Psychological Writings

"Psychological writers have brought poetry back into the novel," S. Stephenson Smith of the English department, said last night in the second lecture of a series sponsored by the committee on Free Intellectual Activities, before a crowd of over two hundred in Villard assembly. "I for one, am glad to see the triumph of imaginative reason."

The principal problem of the psychological novelist, he declared, is relating character to plot, in other words integrating inward and outward action, making the psychology implicit.

"The psychological novel has many analogies with the moving picture," he declared. "The significant action goes on in the chambers of the heart, and upon the cinematic screen of the mind, while outward actions follow from the inward."

"What are, however," he asked, the advantages of the psychological novel over the screen? It can appeal to senses other than the eye, and it can give more sustained treatment than the screen. We can also re-read the record at leisure and can take it in more connectedly, building up as we go an organic mass of experience very different from the succession of fleeting images on the screen."

After giving a brief review of the background of the psychological novel in the works of the earliest writers, Mr. Smith gave brief accounts of the works of the important

psychological novelists summing up the methods of integrating character and plot as follows:

"Stendhal added a supplementary or supporting action, an analytic account of the inward; this he ran parallel with the outer action, orchestrating it and reinforcing it. This may be called the 'parallel solution'.

"Dostoevsky, Couperus, and Schnitzler move the action bodily into the mind, narrating the inward drama with the same clarity and intensity as the objective novelist had retailed purely external action. They translate action to the mental plane."

"James introduced, and Proust adopted, a central character, a kind of lighthouse character, who was at once the point of origin of the novel, and a kind of mirror in which all the action was reflected. The mind of the central character becomes the theatre of action; the 'blobs' or 'scenes' of his memory become the 'tuff' of the novel."

"Joyce and his followers have turned the mind inside out; using the stream of consciousness, they show the inward objectively or dramatically. This is almost exactly opposite from the two latter groups where the action is shifted within the mind. Here the mind is created as caught in action; thought and feeling are made as public as a moving picture."

—OREGON EMERALD



## BUILDING PERMITS IN MONTREAL

By Ernest Pitt

Every citizen of Montreal who takes an interest in our city must feel gratified when he studies the figures covering the building permits issued in 1931, and notes their relationship to the total amount of permits in 1930. In 1930 the amount was \$37,000,000, but this included \$2,000,000 for the University of Montreal, and, as Universities such as this one are built only once in a lifetime, it is hardly consistent to include it in the total, when tabulating figures for comparative purposes. In 1931 the permits reached the sum of \$32,000,000, so we find that in spite of the depression, last year kept pace with the year previous, if we leave aside the permit covering the University. If building goes on at this rate, it is a splendid criterion of progress, and we can feel that our future is secure.

There is probably no one industry where benefits are so widespread and in which a more diversified class of wage earners share than the building industry. Practically all classes—artisan, professional men and the different units of the financial world—profit by its activities. The wheel is complete from the humble laborer who works for his small wage to the professional man who receives a fee for his services.

Let us study for a moment the various types whose efforts are grouped together in the production of a building. We have stonemasons, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, painters, iron workers, electricians, sinterfitters, cement workers, excavators, landscapers, gardeners, etc. In the professions there are surveyors, architects, lawyers, notaries and the perfects of the municipal offices, including city assessors and registry of office attendants, and those in the financial ranks participating consist of bankers, mortgage and insurance companies.

The writer points out that the man who erects a building brings grist to many mills and puts in motion a wheel whose turning brings profit to all sections of the community. In addition to the trades and professions above enumerated, who all have a hand in turning out the finished product, work is also provided for those who produce the raw and finished materials used in the construction—saw mills, sash and door factories, steel mills, paint factories, electrical equipment, cement and brick companies, etc., not forgetting the services of the public utility companies which are used to complete the whole—the electric light, telephone, tramway and railway companies, all of whom receive their share, small though these shares may be for each individual building, still they amount to heavy figures when studied in their relation to the total building permits of \$32,000,000.

Anyone who builds a property costing, say, \$10,000 is contributing directly and indirectly to the sustenance and support of at least 500 persons, so it is obvious that in a city where there is a goodly amount of construction going on there is prosperity and progress for these people in turn spend their money through many different channels, which makes business good for the trades people and various stores and thus money is kept in circulation, times are good and everybody is doing well.

The writer calls attention to another side of the picture also and probably to each individual it is the more important one, because no matter how good our intentions may be to help each other, it is only natural that we think of our own welfare

first. Therefore let us study the question of home ownership as it affects the man who is his own landlord. No person can deny that a property owner is in a much better financial position than a tenant, for a tenant at the end of the year, or a life time for that matter, has nothing to show for his continuous outlay of money except a pack of rent receipts. A man who owns a little home—clear and unencumbered, or else with a small mortgage which he can conveniently handle—is in an enviable position these days. He takes a justifiable pride in this ownership. Home-ownership makes fine citizens, contented families and progressive communities. Where can one find a happier group than in a suburb of privately owned homes, with each family taking a pride in the improvement of their home, the tending of their lawn and flowers and the sponsoring of the various community activities in which they take part like one big family. It provides just enough responsibility to bring out the best there is in a man and enough pleasure to make him appreciate the value of his own home.

## Author Invited To See Performance

(Continued from Page One)

Ticket sale for "The Road to Rome" is going much better than had been expected. Tickets for Friday and Saturday night performances. The best seats however may

## FRIENDSHIP

"Friendship's an abstract of love's noble flame,  
"Tis love refined and purged from all its dross,  
The next to angel's love, if not the same."

Everywhere in the physical world, there is found an innate tendency to seek rest and support in something outside of itself. This property of dependence exists not only in purely material things, but is exemplified, too, in the moral nature of man. Apparently man was created incomplete in himself. Like the clinging vine, he is ever waving about the tendrils of his affections, feeling for some object upon which to twine and fasten. Even in the state of original justice this was true, and God saw that it was not good for Adam to be alone, so he gave him a helpmate.

But even family affections, absorbing as they are, do not exhaust man's capacity for loving. He seems forced to go beyond his "hale, and find other kindred souls whom he delights to meet. Friends. Strictly speaking, family affection cannot be called friendship, for as Father Lacordaire says, "friendship is born in freer regions. It subsists on the intangible adaptability of two souls, and becomes the reciprocal possession of two minds, of two wills, and of two lives, always free to separate, yet ever remaining together."

The love of friendship is a free and voluntary donation. But once given, it makes of the friend a willing slave who feels that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Among the possessions shared by friends are joy and sorrow. When one has received

## Unity Of Goethe's Works Dependent Upon Poet's Life

(Continued from Page One)

In poet's statement that logical. It is only through this philosophy that we can make his poetry hang together."

Professor Fairley was introduced by Dr. Walter, Head of the Department of Germanic languages at McGill, who announced that the next Goethe Centenary Lecture would be given by Dr. Hendel on "Goethe and Philosophy."

## Junior Ice Squad Ties St. Francois In Fast Encounter

(Continued from Page Three)

well, with Reg Newton and Cromble turning in standout performances on the defence. Newton checked brilliantly while Cromble rushed and blocked faultlessly. The first forward line, with Roly Lamb at centre Tommy Morse and Tommy Gordon on the wings performed well, passing and shooting accurately. The second line, with Alex Duff at centre and Bob McLernon and Ross Wilson on the flanks was equally as good. Both lines worked hard and were only held without additional score by the fine work of the whole St. Francois team.

As a result of this match, McGill and St. Francois remain tied for second place with eleven points each. Wheelers are still in front with fourteen while Columbus are third with ten. McGill has one more game to play as have St. Francois. If McGill beat Columbus when they meet on the 27th of this month they will very likely end the season tied with St. Francois for second position. Wheelers are almost sure of beating Loyola in their one remaining contest and will very probably end up on top of the heap.

## NOTICES

Notices must be legibly written on one side of the paper only. They must be handed in to the Daily office before eight o'clock on the night previous to publication. For sale notices not accepted.

## R.V.C. '35

Mr. Glasco of the Graduates Society will address the Freshman class on the subject of "Employment after Graduation," the lecture this year will be held in the R.V.C. Common Room, February 13 at three o'clock and the members of R.V.C. '35 are requested to be present. (98)

## DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL RELATIONS

The fourth lecture by David Cowan will be given on Wednesday evening, February 17, at 6 p.m. in the Engineering Building. The subject will be "The Organization of an Investment House."

## HISTORICAL CLUB

The next meeting of the Historical Club will be held at the home of W. Gatehouse, 33 Edgemoor Road, on Thursday night at 8 p.m.

The next dress rehearsal for the play takes place tomorrow night in Joyce Hall. The cast, props and costumes are all in readiness and few rough edges remain to be smoothed out.

Tuesday evening, February 16, at 8:30. H. D. Martin will read a paper on "Japanese Imperialism". All interested are invited. (96)

## ARTS '32

There will be a meeting of the Arts Juniors on Thursday, February 18th, at 1:00 o'clock sharp in the Smoking Room of the Arts Building. The purpose of the meeting is to elect a permanent class historian and valedictorian. All members of the class are urged to attend.

## MOCK PARLIAMENT

McGill University and Queens will meet one another in a debate, "Resolved that the growth of nationalism is retarding the growth of world recovery." The principal speakers for McGill will be K. G. Baker and A. J. Marshall. The debate will be held in the Union Ballroom, Wednesday 17th, at 8:15 p.m. It will be open to the public and admission is free. (97)

## ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The next monthly meeting of the Entomological Society will be held tonight at 8 p.m. in room 21 Biological Building. Professor F. E. Lloyd will speak on "The Metallic Sheen in Insects and Birds." All interested are invited to attend. (96)

## LENTEN SERVICE

"Modern Youth and Christ" will be the subject of the address to be given by Rev. Cecil King on Wednesday at 8:15 p.m. in Christ Church Cathedral. The services are held under the auspices of the Christ Church Cathedral, and a social programme follows each service. All students are invited. (97)

## DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Delta Sigma Society will be held on Thursday Feb. 18 at four o'clock in the R.V.C. Common Room. Impromptu speaking and debating for prizes will take place. Tea will be served. (98)

## R.V.C. SPEAKERS' LIST

Lists for impromptu speaking and debating contests to be held by the Delta Sigma Society on Thursday are posted in the R.V.C. and the Arts Building. Will those who wish to attend please sign up. No previous experience is required. Two prizes are being offered. (98)

## ARTS '34

A special meeting will be held today at one o'clock in the smoking room. The purpose of the meeting is to make arrangements for the coming dance. The success of the dance depends on your being present at this important meeting. (90)

## LABOUR CLUB

Will the executive of the Labour Club please meet at Notman's today at two o'clock to have their pictures taken for the Annual. (96)

## LOST

Black notebook containing Organic Chemistry notes, very valuable to the owner. Finder please leave in Bill Gentleman's office. (97)

A Fraternity pin; at the Plumber's Ball, or between the Mount Royal Hotel and Childs. Finder kindly leave will Bill Gentleman. (97)

"Electricity and Magnetism" by Hadley, with names inside: J. F. Mousset and G. E. Sarauet. Finder please return to Harry, Engineering Building. (99)

One trunk belonging to Players' Club; dropped off truck on Campus last Thursday. Anyone knowing anything about this trunk please notify Bill Gentleman. (99)

Will the light-fingered gentleman

## WHAT'S ON

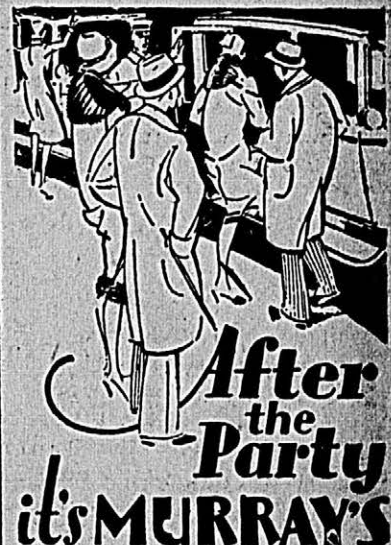
Today  
1:00 Arts '34 Meeting.  
8:00 Entomological Society.  
8:35 Historical Club.  
Tomorrow  
Mock Parliament.  
Lenten Service.  
Cowan's Lecture.  
Thursday  
Freshette Class Address.  
Arts '32 Meeting.  
Delta Sigma Meeting.

who took a reporter's red velvet bet from the "Daily" office on Ash Wednesday and who wore it on Friday night while studying please return it to the Daily office.

A copy of "Pliny's Selected Letters," probably in the R.V.C. Please return to Bill Gentleman, or to the Porter at the R.V.C. (100)

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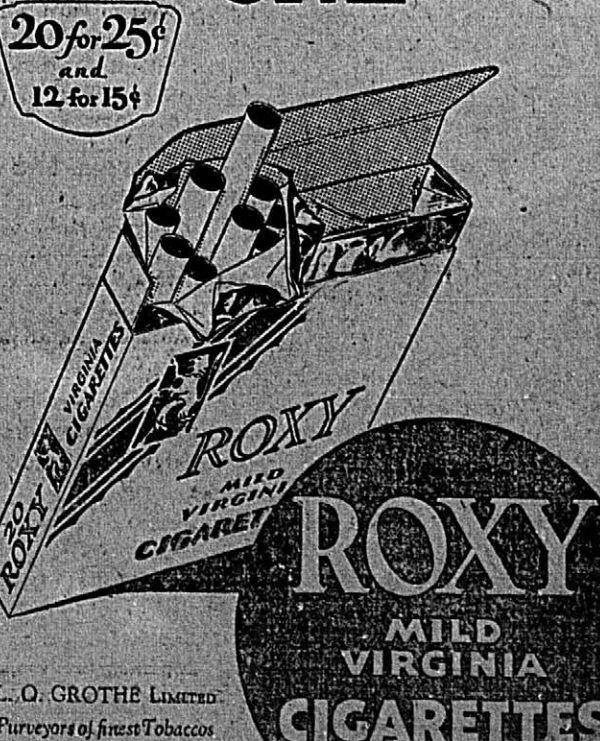


for . . . that's where you'll find the rest of the college crowd, wading into Murray's delicious food, smoking the odd fag and sipping a cup of steaming hot Java—and Boy! what coffee—you only pay for the first cup—after that it's "on the House."

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